

dress. He did not even brighten up as his attorney, Adolph Pavenstedt, former head of G. Amsick of New York, for his deposition on when he characterized the German Embassy at Washington as a "factory of perjury." The Count von Bernstorff, the former ambassador, was general manager and Pavenstedt his assistant. He thanked the American government for the help it had given France, but asserted that the good faith of Americans had been imposed upon by German spies, who were trying to save their own lives.

Bolo's Visit to America Recalled As Trial Is Ended

Paul Bolo Pacha's court martial was one of the first of the so-called cases of "intelligence with the enemy," and came up for trial before the Third Court Martial of Paris on February 4. Bolo Pacha was charged with having been the company that bought the Paris newspaper, "Le Journal," with money obtained from the Germans.

Bolo Pacha was an instrument of German propaganda, one of the first to expose in the French investigations of 1917, and his name was to be used as typifying the entire system of "Boloism," by which Germany strove to break down the French morale and instill a desire for peace by spreading the idea that Germany could not be beaten, and that it would be well to make the best terms possible with her as soon as they could be arranged.

It had been charged that Germany, in attempting to bribe French statesmen and leaders and to influence French opinion by subsidizing newspapers in France or founding new publications to disseminate the spirit of pacifism or defeat, devoted a sum of money in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 marks. Bolo himself was said to have had the use of a fund of more than \$1,500,000, to be used in attempting to corrupt the French press.

Porchere Gets Three Years
Darius Porchere, a co-defendant with Bolo Pacha, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, is a business agent, who was charged with receiving correspondence relating to the affair as an intermediary of Bolo Pacha.

Philippo Cavalline, who was judged by default and sentenced to death, is a former member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. He was charged with having introduced Bolo Pacha to Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive of Egypt, and with having facilitated the negotiations.

Captain Mornet acted as prosecuting attorney for the military authorities. Bolo Pacha was defended by Maître Albert Salles, a member of the Council of the Order of Advocates, while Maître Paul Guillaum appeared for Porchere.

The files in the case contained no less than 4,000 separate documents, some of which, including the American report and the report of M. Doyen, an expert accountant, were of several hundred pages each.

Bolo was born of a respectable family in the South of France. His brother, who testified for him at his trial, is a priest and a famous pulpit orator.

At an early age Bolo manifested the talents of a business man, who engaged in several business ventures, each time with some one else's money. Although he left a trail of failures and angry partners behind him, he himself seemed to prosper and emerge from each business catastrophe a little better off than before.

"Boloism" took him by chance to Egypt. There a leading Parisian judge introduced him to a confidant of Abbas Hilmi, the then Khedive, and eventually he was able to approach the Khedive himself. The monarch, who had just such an agent as Bolo. He entrusted him with various pieces of secret work in Europe. Thus Bolo came to understand the situation, and probably built up a large acquaintance in the circles of the German Emperor's even then large underground organization.

With the coming of the war, Abbas Hilmi was unseated by the British. He took up his residence in Switzerland and became one of the principal German agents in organizing secret work in neutral and Entente countries. He was known to the German Emperor, acting for Wilhelmstrasse and the Great General Staff, gave Bolo the commissions which took him to America and Canada, and resulted in yesterday's sentence of death.

Bolo's family life was as shady as his public career. Not only did he marry one wife and cast her aside for another, as shown in the evidence, but he had stolen the wife of a friend, a sculptor. After several years of association Bolo also tired of this woman. She went back to her husband, who forgave her. Now she is blind and her testimony to Bolo's cold-blooded features was one of the dramatic features of the court martial proceedings.

Interest in America
Bolo Pacha's activities were of peculiar interest to Americans, because it was charged that of the funds at his disposal \$1,683,000 was transferred from the Deutsche Bank in Berlin to France by way of New York City, as a result of the discovery of his manipulation of this fund through five New York banking houses that the New York State Attorney General was able to obtain information from the German funds had been used to corrupt the French press Bolo met William R. Hearst, the American newspaper publisher. He entertained Mr. Hearst at an elaborate dinner and made arrangements for this dinner. Several other well known persons were present besides the publisher of Paris. Bolo endeavored to have articles lauding Mr. Hearst published, and did succeed in getting one story of the sort into "Le Journal."

To cover his tracks in his twenty-three days here last year he paid \$5,000 to help support Jules Bosa, a patriotic lecturer speaking here on his country's part of the war, and dealt with banks closely affiliated with the French and British governments.

With him he brought letters of introduction to the New York branch of the Royal Bank of Canada and to J. J. Morgan & Co. His letter to the Morgan firm was from Senator Charles Humphreys, then owner of "Le Journal," of Paris. He later deposited with the Canadian Bank \$170,000, it is now known he obtained from the German government. This money he used after his return to Paris, but in a part interest in "Le Journal" as part of his campaign to engineer "defeatist" propaganda.

The letter to the Morgan firm came from the Paris representative, Morgan, Harris & Co. It had been written by "We think it perhaps well to add, in view of the somewhat Oriental sonance of this gentleman's name, and title, that he is not a Turk, and, in fact, is the brother of a well known French archbishop."

To the home office of the Royal Bank in Montreal, R. E. Jones, New York representative of the institution, introduced him as follows:

"Owner of Newspaper"
"Mr. Bolo is the owner of the 'Paris Journal,' a newspaper with a circulation of 2,000,000 daily and using 3,500 to 4,000 tons of news paper monthly. He informs me when the other French newspapers owners leave him, he is coming to America, they held a meeting and commissioned him to make contracts covering the requirements of all. Mr. Bolo impressed me as being a very able man, and, I judge, one of

Charles Exults in Ukraine Peace

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—The Austrian Emperor has issued at Vienna the following manifesto:

"To my peoples: Thanks to God's gracious aid, we have concluded peace with Ukraine. Our victorious arms and the sincere peace policy which we pursued with indefatigable perseverance have shown the first fruit of a defensive war waged for our preservation.

"In common with my hard-trying peoples, I trust that after the first conclusion of peace, which is so gratifying an event for us, a general peace will soon be granted suffering humanity.

"Under the impression of this peace with Ukraine, our glance turns with full sympathy to that aspiring young people in whose heart, first among our opponents, the feeling of neighborly love has become operative, and which, after bravery exhibited in numerous battles, also possessed sufficient readiness to give expression by deed

to the whole world to its better conviction.

"It thus has been the first to leave the camp of our enemies in order, in the interest of the speediest possible attainment of a new and great common aim, to unite its efforts with our strength.

"Having from the first moment I mounted the throne of my exalted forefathers, felt myself one with my people in the rock-like resolve to fight on the struggle forced upon us until an honorable peace was reached, I feel myself so much the more one with them in this hour in which the first step has now been taken for the realization of this aim. With admiration for and affectionate recognition of almost super-human endurance and incomparable self-sacrifice of my heroic troops, as well as of those at home who daily show no less self-sacrifice, and of the all costs of the war, I, President Wilson, I declare, has done nothing tangible for the warring nations.

"President Wilson is accused by the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' and the 'Vossische Zeitung' of Berlin, wishing to make peace as world judge so that the coming peace may be an Anglo-American compact.

"President Wilson's beautifully sounding words cannot make us forget the decisions reached at Versailles," the 'Tagblatt' says. "The President seems to wish to continue the conversations, but this is only possible if the Entente makes its voice heard."

Cites Eighth Commandment
The 'Kölnische Volkszeitung' says: "President Wilson may have the chance of bringing about a peace conference if he induces his allies to take a more moderate mood.

"The German Emperor wants," it adds, "as just because it is based on the Eighth Commandment: 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' says: "President Wilson's latest speech is not a warlike speech. It is more than his predecessors, namely, a speech striving to work for peace."

The sole purpose of its warlike phrases is to emphasize the strength of unconquered America and add weight to its voice in the concert of nations. "The principles summed up by President Wilson under four heads are so vague that hardly any power need oppose them, but the speeches of Lloyd George and Asquith reveal and show the Entente itself is still unable to find the courage for a peace by a compromise agreement. The view of peace by understanding, as expressed by Mr. Wilson, is even today shared by the Reichstag majority, which would to be still stronger in its attitude if not only President Wilson but also other Entente statesmen would show their practical readiness for such a peace."

War's Causes "Out of Date"
"If Mr. Wilson is able to bring his influence to bear in this direction he should do so immediately. The less time is wasted in the present war, the justification for which is long since out of date, the better it will be for the present and future generations."

The semi-official 'Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung' says: "The telegram from Berlin, says: 'We take note of President Wilson's assertion that he does not wish to interfere in a European dispute, but this assertion is not entirely reconcilable with his other statements regarding the participation of all parties in a discussion of disputed points. It is desirable that Mr. Wilson return to the old Monroe Doctrine, which formerly was sacred to America. Thus far, his proposals amount simply to an intention to compel the world to sign an Anglo-Saxon peace.'"

Would Fight On
"After the experiences of this war, especially with the Anglo-Saxon powers, nobody will be inclined to sign such a peace, which would not be lasting but would represent the tyranny of a single nation. The United States and her allies are still disposed toward peace, but will also fight on unanimously until a peace corresponding to the requirements of the war is reached."

The German newspapers, the Berlin 'Tagblatt,' the 'Vossische Zeitung,' 'Vorwärts,' the 'Lokal-Anzeiger,' the 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' 'Kölnische Zeitung' and the 'West-Deutsche Zeitung' of Bremen, have printed President Wilson's address in full. The 'Kölnische Volkszeitung,' the 'Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung' and the 'Düsseldorfer Nachrichten' have printed abridged versions.

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One Becomes Abusive
The industrial organs of Western Germany savagely comment on President Wilson's address. The 'Rheinische Westfälische Gazette,' under the caption of 'Wilson, the Poisoner,' says: "The President's address is a piece of German propaganda, which is intended to mislead the world."

Wilson, Lloyd George and the 'Toothless Tiger' in Paris. With lawyers' tricks they are trying to humbug their deluded people. It is impossible to take President Wilson seriously."

Assuming haughty contempt, this newspaper proceeds to prove to its own satisfaction that President Wilson failed in what it terms his three objects, namely, to hearten the British with tales of inexhaustible American resources, to try and split Germany and Austria-Hungary and to play off the Reichstag majority against the military party.

President Wilson has had no luck," the newspaper continues. "We can tell him that a complete accord has just been arrived at between Germany and Austria-Hungary, the effects of which will become patent ere long."

The newspaper concludes by enumerating all the misdeeds the United States is supposed to have committed during the war, and sundry South American republics.

"No Head or Tail"
"After reading the address we have given up hope that our readers will be able to make head or tail of what President Wilson really wants. He has spoken more vaguely or confusedly. The only thing clear is that by his speech he wishes to isolate Germany and then isolate all the strong forces within Germany."

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Touten Papers Divided on Wilson Speech

Continued from page 1

The 'Arbeiter Zeitung' describes the address as being very calm and very objective. It says it is framed in very conciliatory language and thinks that it is an important step toward peace. The newspaper contends that it is now the turn of Count von Hertling and Count Czernin to speak again.

The 'Reichspost' says that President Wilson's principles have "one good quality, namely, that they can be applied to the Entente Powers." The more widely this is done, it says, the more will President Wilson and his Allies be prepared to give his four principles an interpretation acceptable to the Central Powers.

Compares Wilson and Trotzky
The Vienna 'Zeit' draws a comparison between President Wilson and Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister. Both, it says, place the idealistic before imperative practical aims, with the difference that Trotzky is a proletarian, anti-capitalistic dreamer, not the head of a capitalist state which, the newspaper declares, has enriched itself on European carnage. Trotzky, it points out, made an end of the old world, and now, as President Wilson, it declares, has done nothing tangible for the warring nations.

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Peace in Wilson Speech
ROME, Feb. 13.—Pope Benedict and Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, discussed President Wilson's forenoon message to Congress during the forenoon to-day, after which Cardinal Gasparri appeared to be satisfied about the effect the message probably will have.

Cardinal Gasparri is reported to have said that the message gives reason to hope that it may lead to pourparlers and prevent a further offensive, thus lessening the world news horrors and the loss of peace lives and property. He is said to have added that the message perhaps was a starting point for negotiations for a just and lasting peace.

The foreign minister to the Vatican called upon Cardinal Gasparri at noon. He expressed satisfaction with the President's message.

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Vote in Commons Shows Allies' Divergent Views
By C. W. Gilbert
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The vote of the British House of Commons sustaining Lloyd George and rejecting the amendment to the speech from the throne expressing regret that the Versailles conference had declared military effort to be the most immediate task of the government accents the difference of opinion between the British Premier and the American President. Dispatches call attention to the fact that, in the course of his speech, Lloyd George did not refer to the President's latest address, the fact, he could not, while defending his own attitude toward further peace speeches. The vote of the British Parliament was overwhelmingly for concentration upon military effort, rather than on diplomatic efforts toward victory.

Two explanations of the difference between the President and Lloyd George are given down here, each representing to be more or less authoritative. One is that there is no substantial difference of opinion on war aims between the British Premier and the American President, the only real difference being upon the wisdom of making further efforts toward peace while Austria and Germany maintain their present attitude. The other is that the President represents a more liberal purpose among the Allies than Lloyd George; that the latter is in effect imperialistic, while the President is democratic.

Considered Only Military Effort
It is doubtful whether any one, including the President himself and Lloyd George, knows whether there is a difference of opinion between the two. Evidence multiplies of want of any such consultation and cooperation between the Allies and their co-belligerents. The difference of opinion, if any, is a complete misunderstanding of the policy and action. The Versailles conference took place and on February 3 pronounced in favor of a strictly military effort toward victory.

This country was not represented at the conference. A vital decision apparently the President so regards it, and without the knowledge and approval of the British government, the United States. A few days later, as if to emphasize his disagreement with the Entente Allies, the President does the very thing the Versailles conference had decided against—invites Austria to continue peace negotiations.

The opposition to the government in England seizes upon President Wilson's action to make an attack upon Lloyd George, who had himself participated in the Versailles conference and led the movement to adopt a strictly military policy again. It is easy to see from this how mischievous this lack of understanding may be to work among the Allies and their co-belligerent may become. It is exactly comparable in the diplomatic field to the looseness of organization in the military field prior to the Italian disaster.

Chief Differences Concerned Russia
Evidence of it were not wanting here before this difference over the wisdom of further peace essays arose. When Lloyd George made his speech in January 3 he apparently made it without consultation with the President, who returned the compliment by following it three days later with a speech of his own upon war aims. These speeches, like the last two, are without any common, disclosed a difference of policy.

The difference of policy in this earlier instance was not vital. It concerned Russia. Lloyd George was for leaving Russia to her own devices. Mr. Wilson was for indicating sympathy and support for Russia, whatever she did at the Brest-Litovsk conferences. There was nothing in this that might divide peoples or threaten the security of governments, and the incident passed off lightly.

And in the present instance, if the vote in the British House of Commons is a measure of the national opinion, the hold of the Lloyd George government is not shaken by the use of Mr. Wilson's words by his opponents, though the full effect of the President's speech in England is probably not yet felt.

But the danger is apparent. One object of the von Hertling-Czernin tactics is to produce just such situations as a rift between Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson. So far as the division goes and the importance of it should not be exaggerated—the German-Austrian tactics have been successful. What is needed is that steps such as the last one of Mr. Wilson and its predecessor, the action of the Versailles conference, should not be taken by any one belligerent independently and instead of full consultation with all leading belligerents. Mr. Lloyd George can tell better than Mr. Wilson can whether a speech of the latter which is aimed to divide Germany will really divide England. Mr. Clemenceau is the best judge of the same thing regarding France. Independent peace offensives may be just as dangerous as independent military offensives.

Declares Bolsheviki Have Hurt Germany
They Did More Damage to Autocracy Than Three Years of War, Says Socialist

"Bolshevik rule in Russia has done more damage to Germany than three years of actual war, although not a shot has been fired on the east front since November."

Such was the thesis of Alexander Tregubov, local secretary of the Socialist party, in his defence of the Lenin-Trotsky régime, in a debate last night at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, on the subject "The Bolsheviks and the War."

Dr. Anna Ingemann, who opposed him in debate, has recently returned from Russia, with firm convictions against Bolshevism. She referred to the Bolsheviks as a small crowd of people who are using democratic methods to remain in the power that may soon be cut short.

"Their control of cable communication keeps us in ignorance of what is going on in Russia," she said. "Tomorrow we may find that the Bolsheviks no longer exist. One thing is sure, the longer they remain in power the stronger the Germans will become."

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Considered Only Military Effort
It is doubtful whether any one, including the President himself and Lloyd George, knows whether there is a difference of opinion between the two. Evidence multiplies of want of any such consultation and cooperation between the Allies and their co-belligerents. The difference of opinion, if any, is a complete misunderstanding of the policy and action. The Versailles conference took place and on February 3 pronounced in favor of a strictly military effort toward victory.

This country was not represented at the conference. A vital decision apparently the President so regards it, and without the knowledge and approval of the British government, the United States. A few days later, as if to emphasize his disagreement with the Entente Allies, the President does the very thing the Versailles conference had decided against—invites Austria to continue peace negotiations.

The opposition to the government in England seizes upon President Wilson's action to make an attack upon Lloyd George, who had himself participated in the Versailles conference and led the movement to adopt a strictly military policy again. It is easy to see from this how mischievous this lack of understanding may be to work among the Allies and their co-belligerent may become. It is exactly comparable in the diplomatic field to the looseness of organization in the military field prior to the Italian disaster.

Chief Differences Concerned Russia
Evidence of it were not wanting here before this difference over the wisdom of further peace essays arose. When Lloyd George made his speech in January 3 he apparently made it without consultation with the President, who returned the compliment by following it three days later with a speech of his own upon war aims. These speeches, like the last two, are without any common, disclosed a difference of policy.

The difference of policy in this earlier instance was not vital. It concerned Russia. Lloyd George was for leaving Russia to her own devices. Mr. Wilson was for indicating sympathy and support for Russia, whatever she did at the Brest-Litovsk conferences. There was nothing in this that might divide peoples or threaten the security of governments, and the incident passed off lightly.

And in the present instance, if the vote in the British House of Commons is a measure of the national opinion, the hold of the Lloyd George government is not shaken by the use of Mr. Wilson's words by his opponents, though the full effect of the President's speech in England is probably not yet felt.